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PATENT GROUP
CHOATE, HALL & STEWART
EXCHANGE PLACE, 53 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MA 02109

EXAMINER
TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2172	

DATE MAILED: 10/15/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/478,156	BAYIATES, EDWARD L	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cam-Y T Truong	2172	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 August 2002* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19,25-27 and 50-93* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19, 25-27 and 50-93* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *11* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicants have added claims 50-93 and cancelled claims 20-24, 28-49 in the amendment filed on 8/26/02. Claims 1-19, 25-27 and 50-93 are pending in this Office Action.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19, 25-27 and 50-90 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in-
> (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or
> (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

3. Claims 1-3, 7, 9, 15-19 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Stiegemeier et al (USP 6192381).

As to claims 1, 17, and 19, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation

"receiving data representing a visual form of data comprising content data and format data indicating the manner in which the .....represented" as (fig. 5B, col. 10,lines 30-65);

"identifying at least some of the content data in accordance with a template" (col. 10, lines 30-35);

"storing the identified content data" as (col. 10, lines 55-65).

As to claim 2, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "normalizing the data representing the visual form of data" as (col. 11, lines 15-30).

As to claim 3, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the data is normalized .....form of data" as (col. 11, lines 15-55).

As to claim 7, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the data representing the visual form of data comprises.....outputting ....by a printer" as (col. 13, lines 65-67; col. 14, lines 1-5).

As to claim 9, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the template includes .....from the received data" as (col. 11, lines 15-40).

As to claim 15, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the received data further represents a plurality of visual forms of data" as (fig. 5B).

As to claim 16, Stiegemier teaches the claimed limitation "storing the identified content data .....: storing .....visual forms of data" as (fig. 5B-9).

As to claims 18, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation:

"a storage media that stores the identified content data" as (col. 5, lines 60-65);

"a processor .....a template" as (col. 10, lines 30-55);

"a input port that receives data representing a visual form of data .....visually represented" as (col. 10, lines 3-20).

As claims 25, 26 and 27, in addition to the discussion in claim 1, Stiegemeier teaches except the claimed limitation "initiating performing ....content data" as (fig.5B).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4-6, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stiegemeier in view of Graefe et al (USP 6298342).

As to claim 4, Stiegemeier discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 2, except the claimed limitation "the visual form of data is characterized..... at least two coordinate systems... into a common coordinate system". However, Graefe teaches the claimed limitations "the visual form of data is characterized....at least two coordinate systems" as (col. 1, lines 35-60) , "wherein normalizing the data .....into a common

coordinate system" as (col. 1, liens 35-60; col. 2, lines 10-25). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Graefe's teaching of the engine searches the database and returns to the user a result, usually in the form of a relational table, which matches the specifications of the query. Wherein databases are conceptually multidimensional, based upon axes such as time {day, month, year}, locate {city, store, state}. A user often finds it useful and may wish to view them from different perspectives. From this point of view, the ability to transform a database table from one perspective to another-to rotate the dimensions of data. For example, a user may even select data from a database table in the Microsoft Access database component of Microsoft Office, transfer it as a single object to Excel component as a rectangle of spreadsheet cell to Stiegemeier's system in order to display a form in different dimensions following user's desire.

As to claim 5, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the common coordiate.....visual form of data " as (col. 10, lines 30-67; col. 11, lines 1-5).

As to claim 6, Stiegemeier discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 4, except the claimed limitation "the template.....on the common coordinate system". However, Stiegemeier teaches that extract the data from the document and format data in accordance with template instructions. The document may optionally include a code, which identifies the appropriate template that will provide the format for displaying data. A template may use instructions to define a display including data location (col. 10, lines

30-67; col. 11, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Stiegemeier's teaching of extract the data from the document and format data in accordance with template instructions. The document may optionally include a code, which identifies the appropriate template that will provide the format for displaying data. A template may use instructions to define a display, which include data location in order to display different type of data in proper format or location on screen following user's desire.

As to claim 10, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the extraction instruction includes ....on coordinate system" as (col. 11, lines 1-15), except the claimed limitation "the visual form of data .....by the coordinate system". However, Graefe teaches the above claimed limitation in col. 1, lines 30-65. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Graefe's teaching of the engine searches the database and returns to the user a result, usually in the form of a relational table, which matches the specifications of the query. Wherein databases are conceptually multidimensional, based upon axes such as time {day, month, year}, locate {city, store, state}. A user often finds it useful and may wish to view them from different perspectives. From this point of view, the ability to transform a database table from one perspective to another-to rotate the dimensions of data. For example, a user may even select data from a database table in the Microsoft Access database component of Microsoft Office, transfer it as a single object to Excel

component as a rectangle of spreadsheet cell to Stiegemeier's system in order to display a form in different dimensions following user's desire.

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stiegemeier in view of Geaghan (USP 5790114).

As to claim 8, Stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitation "the operating system layer is Windows operating system" as (fig. 3), except the claimed limitation "the data representing the visual form of data is a Windows metafile". However, Geaghan teaches the above claimed limitation in col. 19, lines 55-60. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Stiegemeier's teaching of Windows metafile to Stiegemeier's system in order to provide a system which enhances the ability to create, retain, and review information.

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stiegemeier in view of Graefe and Ishikawa (USP 5933527).

As to claim 11, Stiegemeier discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 9, except the claimed limitation" the visual form of data.....identifying at least some of the content data in the direction". However, Graefe teaches the claimed limitation "the visual form of data.....a direction in one of plurality of dimensions" as (col. 1, lines 30-65). Ishikawa teaches the claimed limitation "the extraction instruction includes information with respect to location of a reference marker and a direction in one of the plurality of dimensions" as (col. 24, lines 40-50);

"wherein identifying .....content data in the direction" as (col. 24, lines 40-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Graefe's teaching of displaying a form database with different perspective and Ishikawa's teaching of a searching range for extracting the areas of said facial feature is set for each facial feature to be extracted based on the coordinate data of said specific points to Stiegemeier's system in order to display a beautiful image on screen to a user.

8. Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stiegemeier and further in view of Maejima et al (USP 5327568).

As to claim 12, stiegemeier teaches the claimed limitations:

"displaying a sample ...data" as (fig. 5);

"receiving data from a user....data" as (fig. 5B).

Stiegemeier fails to teaches the claimed limitation "forming the extraction instruction.....by the user". However, Maejima teaches that extracting the instruction name from the instruction name section in the instruction templates after designer input data sets, input pin position coordinate sections 825 (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 15, line 45-60). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill the art at the time the invention was made to apply Maejima teaching of instruction name from the instruction name section in the instruction templates after designer input data sets, input pin

position coordinate sections 825 to Stiegemeier's system in order to display data in proper format following user's desire.

As to claim 13, Stiegemeier discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 12, except the claimed limitation "storing the extraction instruction". However, Maejima teaches that the instruction template and the information of input and output data of the instructions are previously stored in the file. This information shows that all of instruction template is stored in file including extraction information. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Maejima's teaching of storing instruction template to Stiegemeier's system and Stiegemeier's system in order to form a format data for displaying.

As to claim 14, Stiegemeier discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 13, except the claimed limitation "storing the extraction.....visual form of data". However, Stiegemeier teaches the above claimed limitation in col. 10, lines 30-67; col. 11, lines 1-5.

9. Claims 50, 52-54, 67, 68, 70, 72-74, 87-89, 92 and 93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne.

As to claims 50 and 92, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving data representing a visual form of data comprising content data and format data indicating the manner in which the content data is to be visually represented" as (col. 18, lines 35-45; col. 8, lines 60-65);

"storing the identified content data as at least one tag value" as (col. 17, lines 30-67). DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "identifying at least some of the content data in accordance with a template having a extraction instructions". However, DuFresne teaches that the processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source. The #page tag extracts the data in the database. This information shows that the extraction instructions can be included in the template to extract HTML data from the text area of the template (col. 11, lines 30-35; col. 24, lines 24-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply DuFresne's teaching of the processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source. The #page tag extracts the data in the database in order to return a correct form including a sign which tells a user what kind of text for a form, display the form in proper format, and provide emphasis to words in a Web page in different ways.

As to claims 52 and 72, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "creating template" as if a template has been modified, selecting update will implement revisions to the present template. Selecting delete will remove the template from the database.

This information shows that the system includes the claimed creating template before deleting template (col. 10, lines 25-33).

As to claims 53 and 73, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "editing said template" as (col. 10, lines 25-33).

As to claims 54 and 74, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 53, except the claimed limitation "editing said extraction instruction included in said template". However, DuFresne teaches that if a template has been modified, selecting update will implement revisions to the present template. The processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source (col. 11, lines 30-35; col. 10, lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply DuFresne's teaching of if a template has been modified, selecting update will implement revisions to the present template. The processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source in order to allow a user to maintain a database.

As to claims 67 and 93, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving data .....visually represented" as (col. 6, lines 55-67);

"applying a template to the visual form of data" as (col. 8, lines 60-67);

"identifying a portion of content data in accordance with said template" as (col. 18, lines 23-25);

"extracting a tag value for at least one tag identified in said template" as (col. 18, lines 45-55; col. 24, lines 24-25). Dufresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "said template including extraction.....from the visual form of data". However, DuFresne teaches the processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source. This information shows that the extraction instructions can be included in the template to show how to extract HTML data from the text area of the template (col. 11, lines 30-35; col. 24, lines 24-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply DuFresne's teaching of the processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source. The #page tag extracts the data in the database to Sparks's system in order to return a correct form including a sign which tells a user what kind of text for a form, display the form in proper format, and provide emphasis to words in a Web page in different ways.

As to claim 68, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "applying the template to previously stored data" as (col. 13, 50-60).

As to claim 70, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "storing said tag value in association with a report corresponding to said visual form of data" as (col. 11, lines 30-35)

As to claim 87, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitations:

"a data receiver.....the content data is to be visually displayed" as (fig. 11A& 11B);

"a database in which ....template is stored" as (col. 13, lines 50-55; col. 6, lines 55-65; col. 8, lines 60-67).

DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "a template runner that applies.....at least one tag value; a database in which ....template is stored" as (col. 13, lines 50-55; col. 6, lines 55-65; col. 8, lines 60-67).

However, DuFresne teaches that a template 308 associated with the selected element is retrieved and processed by the server 300. A template includes HTML tags and tag extensions to define and build a Web page. This information shows that the system has included a template runner to identify the selected element associated with a template, which includes tags.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply DuFresne's teaching of that a template 308 associated with the selected element is retrieved and processed by the server 300. A template includes HTML tags and tag extensions to define and build a Web page. This information shows that the system has included a template runner to identify the selected element associated with a template, which includes tags in order to identify data efficiently and display data in proper format to a user.

As to claim 88, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "a template builder that create said template and stores said template to said database" as (col. 10, lines 20-35).

As to claim 89, DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "wherein said template includes at least one extraction....form of data". However, DuFresne teaches that the processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source (col. 11, lines 30-35; col. 24, lines 24-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply DuFresne's teaching of the processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source. The #page tag extracts the data in the database to Sparks's system in order to return a correct form including a sign which tells a user what kind of text for a form, display the form in proper format, and provide emphasis to words in a Web page in different ways.

10. Claims 51, 71, 90 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne in view of Graefe and Ishikawa.

As to claims 51 and 71, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 67, except the claimed limitation "the visual form of data is characterized by at least .....to location of a reference marker and a direction in at least one of said plurality of dimensions, and wherein identifying .....portion of the content data in the direction". However, Graefe teaches the claimed limitation "the visual form of data.....a direction in

one of plurality of dimensions" as (col. 1, lines 30-65). Ishikawa teaches the claimed limitation "the extraction instruction includes information with respect to location of a reference marker and a direction in one of the plurality of dimensions" as (col. 24, lines 40-50);

"wherein identifying .....content data in the direction" as (col. 24, lines 40-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Graefe's teaching of displaying a form database with different perspective and Ishikawa's teaching of a searching range for extracting the areas of said facial feature is set for each facial feature to be extracted based on the coordinate data of said specific points to DuFresne's system in order to display a beautiful image on screen to a user.

As to claim 90, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 87, except the claimed limitation "the visual form of data is characterized by at least one of a plurality of dimensions; the extraction instruction includes information with respect to a location of a reference marker and a direction in one of a plurality of dimensions, and said template runner searcher in the direction for identify said portion of content data in the direction".

However, Graefe teaches the claimed limitation "the visual form of data.....a direction in one of plurality of dimensions" as (col. 1, lines 30-65). Ishikawa teaches the claimed limitation "the extraction instruction includes information with respect to location

of a reference marker and a direction in one of the plurality of dimensions.....portion of content data in the direction" as (col. 24, lines 40-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Graefe's teaching of displaying a form database with different perspective and Ishikawa's teaching of a searching range for extracting the areas of said facial feature is set for each facial feature to be extracted based on the coordinate data of said specific points to DuFresne's system in order to display a beautiful image on screen to a user.

As to claim 91, DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "template builder is used to edit and review the extraction instruction included in said template". However, DuFresne teaches that if a template has been modified, selecting update will implement revisions to the present template. The processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source. This information shows that the system has included a template builder to edit a template which can include the extraction instruction. Thus, when editing a template, the system can edit the extraction instruction too (col. 11, lines 30-35; col. 10, lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply DuFresne's teaching of if a template has been modified, selecting update will implement revisions to the present template. The processor extracts the HTML data from the text area of the template as the hypertext source in order to allow a user to maintain a database.

11. Claims 55-58 and 75-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne in view of Maejima.

As to claims 55 and 75, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation:

"displaying a sample visual form of data" as (col. 13, lines 15-30). DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "receiving user location data .....displayed sample visual form of data; forming the extraction .....data selected by the user". However, Maejima teaches that extracting the instruction name from the instruction name section in the instruction templates after designer input data sets, input pin position coordinate sections 825 (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 15, line 45-60). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill the art at the time the invention was made to apply Maejima teaching of instruction name from the instruction name section in the instruction templates after designer input data sets, input pin position coordinate sections 825 to Spark's system in order to display data in proper format following user's desire.

As to claims 56 and 76, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "storing the extraction instruction" as (col. 11, lines 30-35).

As to claims 57 and 77, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "storing the identified content data in association with data.....visual forms of data" as (col. 11, lines 30-35; col. 10, lines 5-30).

As to claims 58 and 78, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "storing the identified .....plurality of visual forms of data" as (col. 13, lines 15-30).

12. Claims 59-62 and 79-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne in view of Graefe.

As to claims 59 and 79 DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "normalizing the data representing the visual form of data". However, Graefe teaches the claimed limitations "the visual form of data is characterized....at least two coordinate systems" as (col. 1, lines 35-60) , "wherein normalizing the data .....into a common coordinate system" as (col. 1, liens 35-60; col. 2, lines 10-25). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Graefe's teaching of the engine searches the database and returns to the user a result, usually in the form of a relational table, which matches the specifications of the query. Wherein databases are conceptually multidimensional, based upon axes such as time {day, month, year}, locate {city, store, state}. A user often finds it useful and may wish to view them from different perspectives. From this point of view, the ability to transform a database table from one perspective to another-to rotate the dimensions of data. For example, a user may even select data from a database table in the Microsoft Access database component of Microsoft Office, transfer it as a single object to Excel component as a rectangle of spreadsheet cell to DuFresne's system in order to display a form in different dimensions following user's desire.

As to claims 60 and 80, DuFresne fails to teach the claimed limitation "translating coordinate references to coordinate references of a system". However, Graefe teaches the above claimed limitations col. 1, liens 35-60; col. 2, lines 10-25.

As to claims 61 and 81, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "scaling text strings in accordance with a display device" as (col. 18, lines 35-45).

As to claims 62 and 82, DuFresne teaches the claimed limitation "joining and splitting text" as (col. 6, lines 50-65; col. 18, lines 35-45).

13. Claims 63, 64, 66, 83, 84, and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne in view of Ferrel et al (USP 6230173).

As to claims 63 and 83, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 50, except the claimed limitation "wherein the extraction instruction locates data in a report area and inserts data located into a selected tag in association with a report corresponding to the visual form of data". However, Ferrel teaches the above claimed limitation in col. 4, lines 10-20. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Ferrel's teaching of inserting a plurality of text portions indicative of a story object into a document, tagging each text portion of the story object with tag to DuFresne's system in order to display a form on screen in proper format.

As to claims 64 and 84, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 50, except the claimed limitation "the extraction instruction locates data in a direction relative .....to the visual form of data". However, Ferrel teaches the above claimed limitation in col. 4, lines 10-20.

As to claims 66 and 86, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 50, except the claimed limitation "the extraction inserts data into a selected tag in association with a report corresponding to the visual form of data based on data included in the report". However, Ferrels teaches the above claimed limitation in col. 4, lines 10-20.

14. Claims 65 and 85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne in view of Ferrel and Petty et al (USP 6342907).

As to claims 65 and 85, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 50, except the claimed limitation "the extraction instruction determines whether at least ...a Boolean tag in association with said report". However, Ferrel teaches the claimed limitation "the extraction determines whether at least one .....to visual form of data" as (col. 4, lines 10-20). Petty teaches the claimed limitation "accordingly sets a Boolean tag in association with said report" as (col. 13, lines 50-55). It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Ferrels's teaching of inserting a plurality of text portions indicative of a story object into a document, tagging each text portion of the story object with tag and Petty's

teaching of attribute tag is a Boolean set to DuFresne's system in order to display a form on screen in proper format and allow a user to have certain actions during editing a template.

15. Claim 69 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne in view of Sparks (USP 6167382).

As to claim 69, DuFresne discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 67, except the claimed limitation "applying the template to data .....a print operation". However, Spark teaches the above claimed limitation in (fig. 53).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Spark's teaching of a user can print out a home page which includes a template to DuFresne's system in order to allow a user to keep a template or a record and send a template to different locations without using electronic mail.

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lech et al (USP 6094505)

Contact Information

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam-Y Truong whose telephone number is (703-605-1169). The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:00AM to 4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu, can be reached on (703-305-4393). The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)-746-7239 (formal communications intended for entry), or: (703)-746-7240 (informal communication labeled PROPOSED or DRAFT).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703-305-3900).

Cam-Y Truong

9/12/02

KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100